

equal to about half the length of the scape. Prosternum produced on each side into a stout, acute, curved horn, plainly visible from above. Median segment shorter than the mesonotum, strongly narrowed to the apex. The whole insect opaque, with pale golden pubescence thinly distributed, becoming denser on the pronotum, median segment, and behind the eyes, and forming apical bands on the dorsal segments of the abdomen. Pygidial area triangular, punctured and bare. Second abscissa of the radius very short; the two recurrent nervures meeting before joining the cubitus.

Hab. Lonely Mine, Rhodesia (*H. Swale*); January.

Easily distinguished by the extraordinary horns of the prosternum; otherwise it superficially resembles the West-African *G. attenuatus*, Turn., but has the median segment shorter and the eyes much farther apart on the vertex, in the latter feature resembling *G. lamellatus*, Turn., and forming a link between the usual strongly convergent eyes of *Gastrosericus* and the parallel eyes of *Parallelopsis*.

XXV.—*Descriptions of a new Species and Subspecies of Ennea from Northern Nigeria, and a Correction in the Original Description of E. reesi, Preston.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

THE species and subspecies described below were received through the kindness of Colonel A. G. Peile, and were obtained by Mr. H. Cadman, of the Colonial Civil Service, at Idah village, at an altitude of 1300 feet, 25 miles north of Abuja, Zaria Province, Northern Provinces, Nigeria. The author has much pleasure in dedicating the new species, a most interesting form, to the collector.

It may, perhaps, not be out of place to here make a small correction in a former paper by the author, also dealing with *Enneidæ* from Nigeria*. In this paper the words placed in square brackets in the quotation below should be added to the last lines of the diagnosis of *Ennea reesi*, thus:—"Aperture obliquely subtriangular, armed with a projecting, parietal, lamella-like tooth, two denticles on the inner margin of the [labrum and two on the inner margin of the] columella lip, the lower in each case being the stronger."

* Proc. Malac. Soc. xi. 1914, pp. 134-136.

Ennea (Gulella) cadmani, sp. n.

Shell cylindrical, yellowish white, polished, shining; whorls 6, the first three regularly increasing, the last three increasing in length but not in breadth; suture rather slightly impressed, narrowly margined below, the margin minutely crenulated; perforation narrow, deep; labrum thick, white, reflexed, the margins joined by an opaque, white, parietal callus; aperture irregularly subquadrate, armed with a coarse, erect, vertical, parietal lamella which is slightly twisted

*Ennea (Gulella) cadmani*, $\times 4$.

below, a protuberance on the upper portion of the outer lip which partly fills the space between it and the parietal lamella, while below this occurs a coarse downwardly curved lamella; at the base of the aperture and very interiorly situate is an oblique nodular denticle, while in addition, projecting from the broad columella margin, occurs a horizontal lamella-like tooth.

Alt. 5.75, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1.25, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Idah, at an altitude of about 1300 feet, Zaria Province, Northern Nigeria (*H. Cadman*).

Ennea (Paucidentata) monodon zariaënsis, subsp. n.

Shell differing from the typical form from Gaboon* in its larger size, much more cylindrical shape, and more oblique columella lip.

Alt. 10, diam. maj. 4 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2.75, diam. 1.5 diam.

Hab. Idah, at an altitude of about 1300 feet, Zaria Province, Northern Nigeria (*H. Cadman*).

* *J. de Conchyliol.* 1873, p. 330.